NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1892.-COPYRIGHT, 1892, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE. TORY ATTEMPT TO SOW DISTRUST

BETWEEN LIBERALS AND IRISH.

Stadstone Will Advance the Home Rule Bill with the Least Possible Delay-The Moraing Post Urges Salisbury Not to Resign-Labor Men Cut a Very Small Figure-Cotton Spinners Losing Lots of Money - Edward Everett Hale Warmly Welcomed in England - Some More of Queen Victoria's Ships Breaking Bown -Make up of the New House of Commons-An Urn for the Ashes of Mme. Bla. vatsky-Funmakers Coming Home,

London, July 23.-The attempt to sow distrust between the Liberals and their Irish allies has been vigorously continued this week by Tory and Liberal-Unionist newspapers and orators. So far it has not met with much success, because sensible people prefer to wait until Mr. Gladstone, from his place in Parliament, shall have taken the sountry into his confidence as to his intendons. But suspicion does not take long to root in the minds of the Irish Nationalists. who know from history and experience how often their country's cause has been betrayed by British statesmon, and if he is to receive the loyal support the Irish members it will be necessary for Mr. Gladstone to speak without ambiguity at the earliest convenient moment. This is the more desirable inasmuch as the remarks in some Liberal newspapers are calculated to implant distrust in the Irish mind. It has been urged in some of these organs of advanced opinior that Ireland should be persuaded to agree to the postponement of home rule until, by varipopular electoral and social reforms or their rejection by the House of Lords, the Liberal party shall have been so strengthened as to insure its return to power after the next general election by an overwhelming ma-

That, of course, affords a most alluring prospect for British Liberals, but it is not one which Irish Nationalists can regard with sat-Islaction. Few people doubt Mr. Gladstone's good faith, but the same trust is not placed in his colleagues, who, with perhaps the solitary exception of John Morley, adopted home rule as a mere political expedient, and require the application of the Irish spur to keep them going in the right path. If these men had the handling of the Liberal majority, independent of the Irish vote, they could not be trusted to give Ireland a full measure of justice, should Mr. Gladstone be out of the way, and therefore it is the obvious duty of the Nationalists to insist that no delay shall now be allowed in pressing forward the Home Rule bill.

Information obtained by THE SUN reporters leave no room for doubt that Mr. Gladstone is most earnestly resolved to proceed with the Home Rule bill with the least possible delay. A vote of want of confidence in the present Government will be moved and pressed to a division as quickly as the forms of Parliament permit, and as soon as the new Ministry has been formed Parliament will be prorogued in order that the Liberal members may have a much-needed holiday previous to commen ing, probably in November, the hard work of passing the Home Rule bill in the face of a de termined, unscrupulous opposition, and the obstruction of Tories and Mugwumps.

Contrary to expectation, Mr. Gladstone proeceded direct to Hawarden from Scotland, and according to present arrangements he will not come to London before the middle of next week. There is really no need for him to come to town earlier, now that the Government has letermined to wait until the assembling of Parliament before resigning. He does not, presumably, share the general curlosity as to the meaning of the frequent imnisterial conferences which have taken place in London this week, and of the long interview which the Duke of Devonshire had with Lord Salisbury Some people connect these movements with the monstrous suggestion to which the inspired Morning Post gave great promi-nence yesterday—that the Ministers should hold on to their offices at least until next February. After pointing out that there is really no business for the new Parliament to do, be cause before the dissolution the House of Commons voted the necessary supplies for carrying on the business of the country. the Post proceeds: "In view of the fact tha the Government now have not to deal with homogeneous united opposition, but only with a disjointed horde of factions in little or no sympathy with each other, what justification for resignation of office can be found in the haphazard action of these factions on the basis of an abstract resolution? How can Lord Salisbury and his colleagues conscientiously reconcile with their duty to their sovereign, their party, and their cause preeipitate abandonment of their offices and of their power in consequence of the transient character and degrades the traditions of parliamentary opposition? Advice, which may well be offered to Lord Salisbury and his colleagues, in the event of a resolution of want of confidence being arrived at by the present House of Commons during the next few days, is to take on it no Ministerial action beyond that of advising the sovereign to prorogue Parliament till the normal period for its Assemblage arrives. Then the Ministerial programme will be submitted; then the Minlaters will invite Parliament to proceed with the ordinary business of the year; then, and then only, should Parliament reject their pro posals, will be the time for them to decide upon the resignation of office."

This was the very danger that Mr. Gladstone foresaw when the Commons was asked to grant afull supply instead of giving the customary vote on account, and it was understood at the time that he received from Mr. Balfour assurances that the Ministers would not attempt to do that which their organ in the press is now urging them to do. It is not likely, therefore, at the Government will follow the dishonorable advice tendered by the Morning Post, ever though it has been endorsed by a Tory news-

The Arbeiter Zeitung, the chief labor organ in Austria, vesterday remarked that more sig aiffeant than the turning of the Conservative majority into a Liberal one is the fact "that fo the first time in England the organized work ing classes, during a recent general election figured as an independent party under the flag of Socialism and gained victories." similar misconception prevails in other European countries, and a distorted view of the so-called Labor party may have been taken in America. As a matter of fact, of the fifteen members who constitute the misnamed Labo party in the new House of Commons only one, viz., John Burns, stood for election as a labor candidate pure and simple. Mr. William Austin was successful in West Limerick because he was the nominee of the Nationalist party, and the other thirteen men described themseives and were elected as Liberal and Labo candidates. Every one of them owed his elecion to the Liberal as distinct from the purely Labor vote, and every Labor candidate who was not also a home ruler and the nomi nee of the local Liberal party falled ignominously, polling in most instances less than a hundred votes. These facts are aptly illusrated by the case of Mr. Keir Hardie, the member for South Westham, who, as already reported, went to Newcastle and delivered speech against John Morley because of that gentleman's opposition to the legal eightday. Numerous meetings have been hald this week in Westham, at which Keir

Hardle's conduct has been vehemently desounced by his constituents, and it is certain that if he should not mend his ways before then Hardle will be thrown out at the next election by those same Liberals and Radicals who put him in.

If the Labor members desire to exercise any influence in the House of Commons they will. for the present at any rate, have to be Liberals first and Labor representatives afterward. This is the opinion of Tom Mann, one of the shrewdest and most influential of the labor leaders, who told a reporter yesterday that he did not think the time had yet arrived when it would be possible to form an independent labor party in the House of Commons. The labor forces were being rapidly concentrated in the various districts in London and the provinces, but would be able, for some time to come, to work only sectionally. The organization of the party would, he thought, be the work of some years, though the labor societies and trade unions were making headway in the desired direction and rendering the formation of a national labor party more and more pos-

The Executive Council of the Lancashire Cotton Spinners' Association has just decided to recommend all employers belonging to the association to insist upon a reduction of wages and to run all the mills short time for one month. It is pretty certain that the recommendation will be adopted, and there is reason to believe that the men will not object to the five per cent. reduction, in view of the un-doubted fact that trade is extremely unsatisfactory. It is said in Bolton that one local joint stock mill has incurred a loss of £10,000 during the half year ended last June, and that many other firms in the district are working at a loss. The prevailing pessimism is justified by the annual report to the Board of Trade of Mr. Henderson, superintending inspector of factories and workshops, who says it is estimated that cotton industries during the past twelve months than in any year yet recorded. In Oldham alone it is believed the losses on the last three months' working will not be less than £100,000. The inspector says: "The explanation is found in the fluctuations which have taken place in the value of the raw ma-terial. In 1890 the American cotton crop was poor in quality, but exceptionally abundant. The result was a serious drop in prices and spinners, who had been accustomed for several years in succession to do well by buying cotton early in the season, have during the past year been caught and have had to face a falling market for raw material and a stagnant market for the manufactured article."

But it will be seen that other causes are at work. The inspector declares that "the condition of affairs in Lancashire at the present time is regarded by some who have had long experience in the trade as very critical. For a long period there has been a growing tendency on the part of private capitalists to withdraw from the business. It is distressing to witness the havor which has been made in some of the picturesque valleys of Lancashire by the pressure of modern emulation and competition. Factories and cottages closed and untenanted many of them unroofed and in ruins, meet visitors almost at every turn, and they give some indication of the great sacrifice of capital which must have been made before the present hopeless condition of things was reached. The cotton spinner and manufacturer, who owns his mills and machinery, himself promises soon to become extinct, and we shall then he reduced to the position which obtains in the manufacturing districts of America. The only employers of labor will be limited companies

Mr. Henderson deplores the threatened extinction of the class of small capitalists and individual employers, and attributes their withdrawal from the trade partly to causes already mentioned and partly to their reluctance to endure increasing worries and annoyance arising from "the increasing demands made upon manufacturers by the Legislature, and the growing difficulties of dealing with work-people and their representatives." Which is another way of saying that old-fashioned cotton magnates, accustomed to lord it over their ment and trade unions to improve the condition of the people. But if the future prosperity of the Lancashire cotton industries is to depend upon the indifference of Parlia ment and the inanition of trade unions wherever the interests of employers and em ployed come into conflict, the outlook is very plack indeed, seeing that organized lator becoming more powerful every day and that a majority of the new House of Commons pledged to further labor and social reforms.

The Marquis of Salisbury is probably the only living man who has twice refused a duke dom. That title, the highest a British sovereign can confer, was vainly offered him in 1886 when he was thrown out of office by a vote of the House of Commons, and again i 1887, the jubilee year. It is believed that the offer will be repeated and accepted next month, when the Marquis retires into the opposition. Then Joseph Chamberlain will have two Dukes as leaders, which ought to make him happy. Lord Salisbury's marquisate is but a thing of yesterday, having been con ferred on the seventh Earl in 1780. But the rldom dates from 1605, when it was given by James I. to the famous courtier and states man, Robert Cecil. Judging by precedent Lord Salisbury, before retiring from power will distribute two or three peerages a eral baroneteles among those of his followers who have most helped the Tory cause wit

brain or purse. Englishmen have been reading with im mense satisfaction this week of the extraor-dinary proceedings of Sir Charles Euan-Smith, British Minister to Morocco, who was sent on a special mission to the Sultan at Fez The fact that the mission has completely failed, owing to the superior diplomacy of th French and Spanish Ministers, is apparently amply atoned for by the spectacle of a British diplomat "bearding the lion in his den." tha is to say, insulting the Sultan and his Grand Vizier. The Tories, in particular, are de lighted at this fine display of "Jingoism. ause probabilities are that Liberals will have to pay the piper. Mr. Gladstone inherited rom his Tory predecessors difficulties in Egypt which eventually made necessary th combardment of Alexandria and an expensiv campaign. It is quite possible that if Lord Salisbury's policy in Morocco be continued by

ment of Tangler by British ironclads. The Cardiff and Swansea newspapers say that both in Staffordshire and South Wales satisfaction is expressed at the passing of the Tin-plate bill by the American House of Representatives. It is said that Staffordshire firms have received advices showing that American manufacturers cannot meet a fifth f the demand, and already important order for tin plates are being negotiated for in Vales and Staffordshire for shipment to the

Lord Rosebery, it may lead to the bombard

United States. The young King of Servia is still enjoying a Ems the questionable advantage of his father's society. According to the well-informed correspondent of the Standard, ex-King Milan is said to have forbidden the visit of Queen Natalie, the boy's mother, acting o the paternal rights guaranteed to him by the Servian Constitution. The news has excited great interest at Belgrade, where the Pro gressists, under M. Garashanin, side with Queen Natalle, and nearly every respectable nan has lost whatever sympathy he once fell

for the ex-King. There has been a good deal of talk of late in the Servian capital about Milan's private life in Paris, originated by a letter from Paris

forwarded to and published by all the Belgrade newspapers with the anonymous sig-nature." A True Friend of Servia." but beleved to have come from the pen of Queen Natalie. In this communication the ashistance of the Servian people is invoked to prevent the first Regent, M. Ristich, from ruining King Alexander by placing him under the guardianship of his father, "a man who spends his days between the gaming table the turf, and the boudgirs of his mistresses. The Regents are said to be negotiating at St. Petersburg to obtain the young King's betrothal to an imperial Russian

Grand Duchess, but their success is doubtful, because the Servian throne is becoming a somewhat precarious seat. The present Gov ernment is afraid to compel the payment of taxes because the peasants in resentmen would vote for the opposition candidates, and a large proportion of the money actually coilected somehow finds its way into Milan's pockets. Civil and military officers have to wait for their salaries, and it is believed many of them have in consequence been won over to the interests of the pretender. Prince Karageorgevitch, son-in-law to doughty Prince of Montenegro.

The Unitarians of England held a publi meeting in Essex Hall on Thursday night to welcome the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale o Boston. The large audience included nearl every representative British Unitarian and number of Americans, among whom were Senator Hoar and the Rev. C. A. Staples. Dr Hale's style of oratory was keenly relished and several Englishmen present expressed the hope that the eloquent Bostonian would find time to address a meeting of young ministers in order to take the oratorical concell out of them. The audience particularly enjoyed Dr. Hale's references to the ritualistic controversies now raging in this country, and which, in fact, have never ceased for fifty years past. In this world, be said, too much force was wasted in discussing the merits of this tin tack or that tin tack of ritual and architecture. It was all one to Unitarians whether steeples were Gothic or early Tudor, or whether there were any steeples at all. They only wanted somebody to ring the bell loudly, so that people should know when to go to church, and they were not worried by such questions as whether they would have candles lighted in the middle of the day or not. Dr. Hale's remarks are opportune just now, for disputes as to ritual or doctrine are agitating some Nonconformists. as well as the Episcopalian churches in this country, and within a few weeks the two great ival organizations into which the members of the Church of England are divided, the Church Association and the Church Union, will meet in annual congress and hurl de

Sir Arthur Sullivan is at work again. He has been conducting choral rehearsals for the Leeds festival this week, and to-day he is putting the finishing touches to his new opera-The British mayy is preparing for its annual managuvres, and the proportion of break

downs promises to come up to the average Yesterday seven war vessels went out from Plymouth to try their machinery, and two broke down.

The new House of Commons contains twenty-ope bankers and financiers, 144 barristers in and out of practice, eighteen brewers and distillers, two builders and architects fifteen colliery proprietors, eight diplomatists, nine civil and marine engineers, ten farmers and agriculturists, eighty-three land owners, ten ironmasters and metal merchants, fifteen labor representatives, fifty seven manufacturers, ten doctors, fifty-five general merchants, one ex-clergyman, thirty-five newspaper proprietors and journalists, thirty-four peers sons and brothers, eighteen retired business men, nineteen ship owners, twenty-one so licitors, four stock brokers, nine university professors. fifty-three naval and military officers, and thirteen members unclassed.

A most successful and unique operation has been performed upon an infant. The child, whose age was only twenty-one months. was brought to the hospital by its parents who said that two days previously the little one had swallowed a large button. The symptoms on admission were those of obstruction of the resorbagus, and examination of this tube plainly revealed the presence of a foreign body. All the ordinary means were employed to extract the button but without avail. Consequently there was nothing left but to proceed to operate. An anaesthetic having been administered, the surgeon performed what is technically known as the operation of resophagotomy, a procedure which implies reaching the source of obstruction directly by means of an incision through the skin of the neck. The operation was perfectly successful, even in so young a subject. The foreign body was readily extracted and the child

made a perfect recovery. The Theosophical Society has just received from a titled Theosophist in Sweden a beautiful metal urn for the reception of the ashes o Mme. Blavatsky. The urn is dome-shaped with four small domes at the corners, and is surmounted by a lotus flower with a tongue of flame issuing from a heart infolded in the flower. Where the final resting place of the urn and its contents may be has not been made public.

The Liverpool Cup yesterday resulted in a neck victory for the favorite, Col. North's Nun thorpe, who started with odds of 9 to 4 against him. It was a rattling race, Blundell Maples' Clarence and Baron de Hirsch's Windgall making a dead heat for second place.

Orme still heads the quotations for the St. Leger at 11 to 10 against him. He is doing well, and the public confidence in him grows apace. La Fleche is backed at seven to one against her, but more money is invested on St. Damien, who is regarded as a vastly improved horse at eight to one.

If the City of Paris should sink on her pres nt trip between Liverpool and New York America would be deprived of much amuse The steamer carries Nat Goodwin De Wolf Hopper, Ned Sothern, Burr McIntosh Howard Kyle, Richard Harding Davis, and Charles Davis. Kyle has a Shakes perean souvenir with him consigned t Wilton Lackage. When Lackage was in Eng land six or eight months ago he visited Strat ford-on-Avon, and when nobody was looking pulled up a tiny plant from over the grave o the deceased bard and playwright. This plan Lackage nourished tenderly until he reached London, when he sent it to a florist with in structions to keep it separate from all vulgavegetation until it should be called for, Lack aye being under the impression that it was i sprig of ivy. When Lackage left London, in December last, the sprig was too immature to bear the journey, and therefore he asked Kylwhen he left New York to bring back the treasure. Kyle promised that he would do so

Meanwhile Lackayo's ivy germ had grown into a maple tree, and was flourishing luxuriously in a large tub. Kyle was true to hi promise, however, and carried tub and tree at vast pains and expense to Liverpool. Here he wearied of the task, and pulling the tree up by the roots packed it in his shawl strap with lot of steamer rugs and is trusting that it will live until he reaches the back yard of the

Lamba' Club. For three weeks Marcus Mayer and Henry E Abbey have been contesting with each other for the management of another Patti farewel tour in America. Mayer arrived in Londo from Craig-y-Nos to-day bringing with him signed contract whereby l'atti agrees to sing under his management in forty concerts i America, beginning in New York on Nov. 10

E. & W. "Noteka. Noteka," Our trade mark on your collars or caffs denotes per fect form, also superiority of quality and finish .- 4de.

at the cheerful price of \$5,000 per concert. One of the clauses in the contract reads:
"Marous R. Mayer shall have the right to announce this tour as a positive tour of fare-well of Mma. Patti-Nicolini in North America.

and Mme. Patti-Nicolini binds herself to write

publish.' Mayer tells me that Patti will sing in seventeen American towns that she has never visited

before, going as far west as Portland, Or. Rudolph Aronson, who left Paris to-day for Vienna, writes me that he has decided to turn the Casino into a music hall on the London plan, patterned after the Empire and Alhambra theatres there.

There is a report in Scotland Yard that Billy Porter, the bank robber, who was a few years ago sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in France, died five weeks ago in the French penal settlement at New Caledonia. A Sun reporter who investigated this rumor found that t was generally believed by the London detective force, though no actual proof has yet een presented.

Edwin Cleary, the American manager, who recently took a light opera company on a year's cruise about the east and west coasts of South America, has a somewhat similar en terprise in view. He left to-day for Cairo for an interview with the Khedive, who has offered a subsidy for the production of English opera in Egypt. Cleary has already made arrangements to play Gilbert and Sullivan's operas in the East, beginning in Cairo and going thence to Alexandria, Malta, Smyrna, Constantinople. Odessa, Moscow, and St. Peters-

POSITION OF THE TORIES. The Times Says Saltsbury Will Not Ob-

burg.

atruct Gindstone. LONDON, July 23.-The Times asserts that the Government will carry out the programme which it adopted prior to the dissolution of Purliament, and will resign immediately after a vote of "no confidence" is passed. The Times adds: Mr. Gladstone will meet with no obstruction from the Government; but before he thinks of selecting a Cabinet he must consider whether he ought to undertake the duties of the Cabinet at all. It is idle to pretend that he is not showing signs of the increasing pressure of old age. Does any dispassionate observer of the modern conditions of Parliamentary life believe that Mr. Gladstone can throw upon himself the task of carrying home rule through committee without the imminent risk of a breakdown of his physical and meetal powdra?

risk of a breakdown of his physical and meetal powdrs?

Mr. Gladston must either take the Premiership, with a peerage, leaving Sir William Verson-Harcourt to march through Coventry with the motiey majority of the House of Commons, a step which would probably extinguish Mr. Gladstone as completely as a coronet did Lord Chatham, or again undertake, at the age of St, with an ardent, unresting temperament, duties that broke down, under less agitating conditions, the tranquil nature of the High Hon. William Henry Smith when he was leader of the House of Commons. No government ever relied on the support of a contingent oven remotely resembling the character of the Irish factions.

IT WAS A DEADLY BANQUET. Five Who Partook of It Dead and Five More Are Dying.

HAVERHILL, July 23.—Five guests of a dinner party given at the Cable House, Salisbury Beach, on July 20, are dead, and five more are dying. The doctors are not agreed as to the precise cause of the deaths, but it is evidently the result of poison in some form. All the victims suffered intensely, and those who are now alive are in great agony. The first to be affected were Mrs. Webster and Mrs. Sanborn of this city. Since then Daniel McGarthy, Le-roy Smith, both of Haverhill, and Mrs. George Wilson of Georgetown have died.

John Montgomery, landlord of the Cable House; Joe Keefe of Ameabury, John Wesley Smith, William Batchelder and Napoleon Chick of Haverhill, and Frank Penniman of Salisbury are very sick, and the doctors report that five of them will die. All the patients were attacked with intense pain in the bowels, accompanied by vomiting. Some of the doctors thought the symptoms those of arsenical poisoning, while others said the sickness was due to cholera morbus.

The only article of food partaken of which could possibly have caused the latter was the supply of butter beans. The doctors think the beans were not fresh, and that the essential oil ptomaines had developed. This is at acute poison, and would produce the effect seen in the cases of the victims of Wednes day's dinner. An autopsy was performed today on the body of Daniel McCarthy, and no traces of mineral poison were found. The only peculiar appearance was the congestion of the mucous membrane, such as is found in all deaths from cholera morbus.

A PENSION FRAUD CAPTURED. He Victimized Widows of Soldiers in V

rious Towns in Connec leut. WATERBURY, July 23 .- A few days ago a mar came to this city and called on Mrs. Mary Hitls, a widow, telling her that his name was A. H. Raum, son of Pension Commissioner Raum, and that under a new law just passes widows over 62 years of age were entitled to a double pension. He showed her a lot of documents, made her swear to several questions and then taking \$3, all she had in the house, walked out. Mrs. Hills told a friend, who saw that she had been defrauded, and notified the police. On Friday a telephone message was received from Watertown warning the police to look out for the same man. He had been in that village and had defrauded two women with the same story, getting \$3 from each. Detective Exan was put on the case, and late last night captured the fellow at Larle's House. When searched, \$7 in bills were found upon him, and a lot of punched railroad tickets for different places in the State. He gave his name as Albert H. Itah, but aside from this he would not answer a single question put to him. Itah was brought before Judge Cowell this morning and fined \$100 on one court, and \$25 and six months in iail on each of two more counts. The same man victimized people in Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, and other places. house, walked out. Mrs. Hills told a friend.

Fell from the Yard Arm.

A seaman named Anderson on board the bark Conductor of Windsor, Capt. Lee, anchored off Tompkinsville, fell from the top-gallant yard arm to the deck at 2 o'clock yes-terday afternoon and was killed instantly. The foot-rope on which he was standing broke.

The Weather.

The warm wave covered the country yesterday be tween the Alleghany Mountains and Kansas, and from be Guif to Minnesota, except a portion of the upp lake region, where it was slightly cooler. The warm wave is spreading castward sleadily. By to-day i should spread into the Middle Atlantic States, and it should last over Monday, and by Tuesday night or Wednesday be replaced by a cool wave, which is coming down with an area of high pressure from the North-

In this city it was warmer and fair yesterday; high est official temperature, 86%; lowest, 64°; average humidity, 75 per cent; wind southerly; average vecity, 8 miles an hour

The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in Tue Su uniding recorded the temperature yesterday as follows 1891, 1892 654 677 3:80 F. M... 188 687 6 P. M... 74 75 F. M... 76 80 12 Mid... 1891, 1892 171 800 174 850 171 775 100 715

Average on July 28, 1891 ... WASHINGTON PORECAST FOR SURBAY. For New England, generally fair weather; southwest

For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jerses, and Delaware, generally fair; continued warm, southwes winds; probably tearmer in southern New York. For Maryland and Virginia, generally fair; continue warm, southwest winds.

For western New York, western Pennsylvania, and

Ohio, fair, probably followed by local showers lakes Sunday afternoon or night; west winds. After Summer Dianers Club Men Try

Cracked ice and Heering's Cherry Cordial.

TRIED TO KILL FRICK.

and Mme. Patti-Nicolini binds herself to write him a letter on this subject which he can A New York Anarchist Shoots and Then Stabs Him.

> FAIR CHANCE FOR HIS LIFE. Two Bullets in His Neck and Two Stabs in His Back.

FRICK SAVES HIS ASSAILANT'S LIFE

An Attempt of the Man to Commit Suicide Frustrated.

Alexander Berkman, a Russian Jew of New York, the Man Who Tried to Kill the Carnegle Manager - For Nearly : Week He Had Been Calling at the Carnegte Office on a Mysterious Errand, but Disappeared Each Time Before Word Was Sent to Rim to Come In - Frick Shot While Sitting at His Desk - The Wounded Man Pleads for His Assatlant's Life-Physicians Bay that the Wounds are Not Necessarily Mortal-The Anarchiet Says He to Sorry He Failed to Kill and Thinks Rich Men Should be Shot Because They Oppress the Poor-Plucky Endurance of the Wounded Man-Some of the Homestead Strikers Rejolee, but Others Realize the True Situation.

PITTSBURGH, July 23.-An attempt was made this afternoon by an Anarchist from New York to murder Henry C. Frick, Chairman of mills in Homestead and elsewhere. He was shot twice in the neck. The murderer's hand was knocked aside at the third shot, and the bullet embedded itself in the wall over Mr. Frick's head. The would-be assassin then attacked him with a knife and stabbed him twice in the back before he was overpowered. He was just on the point of being shot down for his deed when Mr. Frick, who retained consciousness, interceded for him and saved

Later the man tried to destroy himself by chewing a fulminate of mercury cap, such as Anarchist Lingg used to kill himself in the prison in Chicago while he was awaiting the execution of the death sentence. He was seized before he had succeeded in biting into the cap, and his plan of suicide was frustrated.



On last Saturday afternoon a young Russian ool Company and wanted to see Mr Bos. worth, Mr. Frick's private secretary and confidential man. The stranger was an ordinary looking person, with all the characteristic features of the Russian Hebrew, the aquiline nose, the thick lips, and the deep brown eyes. He resembled in a hundred ways the shoestring paddler of New York. In fact, a New Yorker who saw him would at once say that he followed the street faking business.

Mr. Bosworth's office is on the fifth floor. Boing up on the elevator this young man told the elevator boy that he was in the city on important business connected with the ompany, and that he hoped Mr. Bosworth was in. On the fifth floor he handed a card, on which was engraved, "Berkman, representing the New York Employment Agency." The boy took it in to Mr. Bosworth, who hap pened to be busy, but who sent out word that he would be out in a minute. The young man walked up and down the reception part of the office several times, and then went out and down the elevator without waiting for Mr. Bosworth or giving a word of explanation. He told the elevator boy going down that Mr. Bosworth was not in.

On the following Monday the stranger called again and went through the same programme. This time Mr. Bosworth told the boy to send the man in at once, but before the boy could walk from the inner to the outer office to de iver the message the man had disappeared. Again on Tuesday the man came, and again e disappeared before Mr. Bosworth could see him. Some of the clerks in the office noticed this time that the man appeared to be very pervous and that his face was flushed. Although the day was not excessively warm. the perspiration was standing out on his forehead

Nothing was seen of the young man on Wednesday, but on Thursday at about 2 o'clock he called again. This time he asked to be let off at the second floor. He said he vanted to see Mr. Frick in person. He gave the boy then a card like the card he had left up stairs on his previous visits. Mr. Frick was busy and he told the office boy to give card to Mr. Lindsley, who is a manager and clerk, and, like Mr. Bosworth, is also a confidential man to the Chairman.

The boy remained in Mr. Frick's room to perhaps five minutes. While he was gone the young man stood with his back turned toward all the clerks, and apparently he was studying a map of the coke regions which hangs on the wall of the outer office. At the end of a min ute or two he stamped his foot and muttered something to himself, and then walked out

and down the stairs. When the boy came back and found the man gone he threw the card into the waste basket. Friday, like Wednesday, was a dull day in the office, but this morning the stranger came again. It was about 11 o'clock and he seemed o be dressed more quietly than on any of his other visits. He wore a new suit of gray clothes and had discarded a flannel shirt. was clean shaven and he had a new derby hat. He looked like an East Broadway young man on a Sunday outing. He was very nervous. He asked the elevator boy if Mr. Frick was in.

It Is a Well-knows Fact That no one supplies heiels clubs, restaurants, and steamers with finer provisions, hotel specialities, and table delication than D. Perceval. Fine Jersey pors, larding pors, calver heads, sweetbreads livers, feet, Ac., imported chooses and artichokes. Gith av., near 8th st.—Ade.

If you want to know how to go around the world fo nothing read the New York Herald on Monday .- Ada

and how long he usually remained at the office

He remarked when the boy told him that Saturday was just the same as every other day in the steel company's office: Well. that's good." He hesitated a moment as he got off the elevator, and half turned around. as if he would go back. Then he turned again and started for the stairs. Finally he headed for the door and disappeared.

FINALLY NERVED FOR MURDER. This afternoon there were half a dozen per-

sons inside the outer office when the young man went in. He looked at each of them. The boy who looks after visitors said: "Here, The young man started, and then, thrusting his hand into his inside coat pocket. he drew out another of his cards and handed

"Oh, you are the gentleman who was here the other day," said the boy. "Why didn't you walt ?"

"Take that into Mr. Frick," said the young man sharply. He started and his hand shook when the boy spoke to him. He walked over again to the map, studied it a moment, and walked out rather hurriedly. One of the clerks remarked: "That's a funny fellow." The boy returned at this moment and would have called him back. Mr. Frick had again referred the card to Mr. Lindsley. But the man was out of the building before the boy reached the head of the stairs. At 1 o'clock, however, se came again and again sent in his card. Mr Lindsley was out and the card went again to Mr. Frick. Again the man disappeared before the boy returned. This time Mr. Frick sent out word that he would see the man himself. It was just five minutes before 2 o'clock when the queer visitor called again. His

pervousness this time had all disappeared. The clerks and the office boy laughed when they saw him come in. He walked up to the boy with an air he had not had before, and handing his card over the rail he said: "Take this at once. I'm in a great hurry."

"I think he's waiting to see you," said the ooy, as he took the card. Mr. Frick's private office is in the front of the building facing the street. It is about twenty-five feet long and fourteen feet wide. Next to it, to the left and also facing the street, is the office of Vice-Chairman Leishmann. The office into which all visitors enter is about as long as the the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and the | Chairman's office and nearly as wide as the sole manager of the great Carnegie steel | two front offices. It is divided in the centre by a wooden railing. Behind this railing are high desks, where bookkeepers work. There is a light swinging gate in the railing and it is never locked.

The entrance to Mr. Frick's office is by swinging door, which is about two feet to the left and two feet from the gate. Mr. Frick's desk is a long. flat, oak affair, and is directly in the centre of his room. Back of it against the wall is a leather-covered sofa. There are two or three oak chairs between the desk and the window, but the space between the desk and the door is unoccupied.

When this man called the last time Mr. Frick was sitting in front of the desk and sideways to the door. On the opposite side of the table Vice-Chairman Leishman sat. The latter was looking out of the window and was talking. Mr. Frick's left elbow rested on the desk, one leg was thrown over the arm of his chair, and his face was partly turned away from the door.

When the boy took the card he started at once for the private office. He had just placed his hand on the swinging door and was pushing it open when the young man pushed open the swinging gate and stepped inside the rail. One of the clerks said sharply. "Wait."

CONFRONTS MR. PRICE. The man paid no attention. In two strides he reached the door to the private office and caught it just as it swung back after the boy passed inside. He pushed it in. The boy was just coming out to tell him to wait till the Chairman was disengaged. He brushed the boy aside. He took a step toward the desk and drew a revolver from his coat. At the moment that he did so Mr. Frick looked around. Instantly the man pulled the trigger. There was a sharp report. Mr. Frick started Hebrew called at the office of the Carnegie back, and a stream of blood gushed from his

ck. The man took a step nearer and fired again. Again Mr. Frick started back, and for minute he appeared about to swoon. the first shot Mr. Leishmann had leaped to his feet. He was bewildered. His eyes bulged out. At the second shot he recovered himself. He bounded around the desk; the man was in the act of pulling the trigger the third time, when the Vice-Chairman came within reaching distance. He threw up his arm and caught the man's wrist and swung the latter's arm up and back. The bullet crashed up into the wall.

Mr. Leishmann held the arm with the pistol with one hand, while he seized the man by the throat with the other. Then began the struggle. At the second shot blood had spurted from the other side of Mr. Frick's neck, and it was running down over his clothing.

He recovered from the shock of his two wounds at the third shot, and got on his feet and threw himself on the struggling men. Round and round the trio wrestled, getting nearer to the front windows all the time Though slight in figure the assailant seemed cossessed of herculean strength.

Twice he nearly wrenched himself loose. He was trying hard to free the hand in which he held the pistol. Once he succeeded and pulled the trigger. The pistol missed fire. Leish man seized the hand again and held it. Mr. Frick had grasped the man about the waist, pinioning the other hand.

All three appeared about to fall. They swayed back and forth. Not a word was ut tered. Mr. Frick was becoming weak. His blood was staining his assailant's clothing. Finally the man wrenched himself loose. His left hand was freed and he plunged it into his

At just that instant Leishman, by a mighty fort. wrenched further back the hand holding the pistol, and, gaining a purchase, succeeded in tripping the assailant. Down on the floor he went in a heap. All this had taken place in less than two minutes.

Then the clerks outside recovered from the shock of the three pistol shots and rushed pell mell to the door and in time to see the fall. There they stood stupefled. As the stranger fell he succeeded in drawing a stiletto-like knife from his pocket with his free left hand.

Mr. Frick and Mr. Leishmann were on their feet bending over him. The knife flashed through the air and was driven with force into the back of Mr. Frick. With hardly an instant's pause it was withdrawn and again driven forward into Mr. Frick's back.

Mr. Frick succeeded in grasping the hand that held the knife, and throwing his whole weight on it pinioned his arm to the floor. Leishman held the other hand.

PRICE SAVES HIS LIFE. The man was helpless. Then it was that the clerks recovered their self-possession and ran to the aid of their employers. Deputy Sheriff May was at their head. He had been up to se Secretary Lovejoy and had been sent down

tairs to got a pass to go to Homestead. He got to the door of the private office just in time to see the stabbing. He drew his revolver as he ran forward, and was about to

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shoot, "Don't shoot, Don't kill him," pleaded

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

"Don't shoot. Don't shoot. The law will

punish him." One of the clerks seized the deputy sheriff's

revolver and held it. Two others got the stranger's pistol and the stiletto. The shots had been heard all over the building and out into the street, and a part of the struggle itself had been seen by persons from

he windows of buildings opposite. Within a minute or two after the man was conquered no less than 200 persons were crowding into the room. There were two policemen with them. They had heard the shooting. They relieved Mr. Frick and Mr.

Leishmann, and took the prisoner in hand. No sconer had they got him than there were cries of "Shoot him!" "Lynch him!" A big German, a carpenter, who had been working in the hall, rushed in with a hammer and

simed a blow at the man's head. It missed and struck him in the back instead. The carpenter was restrained before he could strike again. The prisoner was led down the stairs and up the street to the corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, where there

is a patrol box. The crowd of 200 swelled to 2,000. The shouts of "Lynch him!" were louder. But the mob had no leader to make the first move. The policemen were surrounded. It looked for a time as though something might happen. The call sent out for the patrol wagon was a hurried one. The wagon was there within five

minutes. In that time Fifth avenue for blocks

had become choked with men and women. The

cries became one continual howl. There were

three policemen on the wagon. They succeeded in forcing an opening in the crowd to where the policemen were standing with their prisoner, and the five escorted him

in safety to the wagon. A moment later a force of reserves arrived and began the work of clearing the street The crowd surged back toward the Carnegie Steel Company's office, and it was all that the reserves could do to dislodge them, so tightly

were they packed. When the policemen were taking the prisoner away the men in Mr. Frick's office for a moment forgot the wounded man. He stood up and leaned on the desk for fully a minute. He attracted attention to himself when he said. with a forced smile:

"Well, I believe I feel like fainting." Fifty hands were held out to support him and he was gently lifted and placed on the lounge. His clothing was torn from him. In the mean time two of the clerks sent out hurried calls for physicians, and three came. PROBING FOR THE BULLETS.

They said on the first examination that there was little hope of his recovery, but they went to work probing for the bullets. They found one. It was the first that was fired, and it had passed in at the right of the neck and went through just below the skin. It was embedded above the left shoulder; the

second ball they could not find for several hours, and then they found it above the right shoulder. Its course had been the same, only it was from left to right. The doctors said then that there was every probability that Mr. Frick would recover, and

they made the following bulletin: "Two shots entered the neck about the base of the skull, one on either side. There is no evidence that the stab wounds are deep, or that they will prove dangerous. They are on the right side, one at the border of the lower ribs, the other just below the hip bone. Have no evidence that any of the wounds will prove serious. His condition

at present is perfectly satisfactory," This bulletin was issued about 6 o'clock in the evening, more than four hours after the

In the mean time the office had been cleared by the police of all persons except employees, and no one not a personal friend of Mr. Frick or of one of the other officers of the company was permitted to go up stairs.

The news of the shooting had spread like wildfire, and thousands of persons had tried all sorts of devices to get into the building but the police were obdurate. They would not even permit representatives of the newspapers

It was reported from time to time during the afternoon that Mr. Frick was dead. It was believed by everybody who did not receive direct information from some one in the building that Mr. Frick was mortally wounded. until the bulletin was issued.

The patrol wagon in which the assailant of Mr. Frick was taken away was followed to the police station by nearly 1,000 persons, all of them greatly excited and many of them continually crying. "Lynch him, shoot him, kill him!"

Before the police would take him out of the patrol wagon on the arrival at the station a second platoon of reserves was called out to

A BADLY PRIGHTENED PRISONER. The prisoner on his way to the station had become fearfully frightened and was shaking like a leaf. His face was pale, and he was so weak that he actually could not step down out of the wagon without assistance. He had to be helped into the station house. He could not answer the usual questions for several

minutes. Inspector McKelvey took him back into the cell department and gave him a drink of whisker to revive him. He was then locked up for a few minutes. When he had recovered ufficiently to speak he was brought out and

the Inspector questioned him as follows: What is your name?" " Alexander Berkman."

" Age ?"

"Twenty-six."

Where do you live?" "Forty-second street, New York city."

"Occupation?" "Compositor on a New York paper." "What is the name of the paper upon which you are employed?"
"The New York—" Berkman started, but

after thinking a moment positively refused to answer the question. ' How long have you been in Pittaburgh?" "I came on Thursday and have been staying

at the Merchants' Hotel on Water street.' Before Inspector McKelver issued an order to exclude all persons from the police station except the officials who were needed. Berg-

man was asked by a reporter:
"Do you know Mr. Frick?" He replied: "We all know Frick."

When asked to tell why he attempted the murder. Berkman responded: 'That is a queer question to ask." After this series of questions the prisoner was searched by McKelvey and Detective So Coulson. In his pockets were found thirteen

38-callbre cartridges, six eigarettes, a tin cigarette case, and five cents in money. His fingers were yellow stained with nicone, showing him to be a cigarette smoker. He had an old-fashioned silver watch, which had stopped at just the time of the struggle in

the office After this search the man was taken back in s cell, and Police Surgeon Oldohue and Detective Coulson and Inspector McKelvey made him strip to the skin.

The detective looked him over for any marks of identification, but he found none, save a sore spot in his back. It looked like an old While the search was going on the prisoner

had held his head high and had talked as though he had a pebble in his mouth. The police surgeon said to him suddenly What have you got in your mouth?"

The color came into the man's cheeks and he answered: "nothing," making an attempt